



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Allies Leave Suez Zone

UNEF, Egyptians In Control

British & French troops completed their evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone Dec. 22. Lt. Gen. Sir Hugh Stockwell, Anglo-French field cmndr., followed British infantry & tanks aboard landing craft in Port Said harbor, ending a 48-day effort to wrest control of the canal from Egypt. Gen. André Beaufre had withdrawn French troops from the Port Fuad area earlier Dec. 22. The Anglo-French evacuation convoy sailed from Port Said amid harmless long range Egyptian rifle & machinegun fire. [See p. 419B1]

UN Emergency Forces, aided by Egyptian police, assumed temporary control of Port Said & Port Fuad Dec. 22 after safeguarding the withdrawal of British & French rearwards. 7 Swedish UNEF officers, led by Maj. Bertil Reutersward, had taken control of civil affairs in the Port Said area Dec. 19. Danish Lt. Col. Carl Engholm, the UNEF's area cmndr., had occupied offices of the Suez Canal Co. in Port Said Dec. 20. UNEF troops supervised the exchange of 363 Egyptian civilians & soldiers for 472 British Suez zone technicians in El Cap Dec. 21.

Egyptian Army units re-entered Port Said Dec. 23 & were greeted by massive civilian demonstrations. Egyptian police & UNEF troops rolled back barbed wire, and Egyptian technicians began restoration of curtailed public utilities. An Egyptian mob dynamited & toppled the statue of Suez Canal builder Ferdinand de Lesseps in Port Said Dec. 24.

A British Govt. White Paper reported Dec. 21 that 650 Egyptians had been killed & 2,100 wounded in the British attack on Port Said, and 100 Egyptians killed in the French assault on Port Fuad Oct. 31-Nov. 6. The White Paper, which was produced by an inquiry board headed by Sir Edwin Herbert, British Law So-

ciety pres., asserted that "not one bomb" had been dropped on Port Said. [See p. 394F3]

(Col. Cyril Banks, a member of the British Parliament, said Dec. 25 that Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser had confirmed the death of kidnaped British Lt. A. G. Moorehouse. Banks had gone to Egypt to negotiate for the officer's release.) [See p. 419C1]

UNEF Shifts to Sinai

The main body of UN Emergency Forces began moving from the Suez Canal Zone into the Sinai Peninsula Dec. 24. Relinquishing their positions to Egypt, they began to reinforce Yugoslav UNEF troops advancing behind withdrawing Israeli forces in the Sinai desert. UN sources said Dec. 23 that the UNEF would be completely withdrawn from the Suez zone by Jan. 1. Canadian Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UNEF cmndr., told UNEF troops in a Christmas message Dec. 23 that they had done "hard & successful work" & preserved "peace in the Middle East." [See p. 419D-E1]

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld told the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Dec. 21 that Israel had pledged withdrawal of its troops to points west of El Arish early in Jan. and then would continue to pull back to the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice line. Hammarskjöld, answering Arab demands for a report on the British-French-Israeli withdrawals, said that UNEF troops in Sinai had been hampered by "minefields & destroyed roads" left by the departing Israelis. [See p. 419F1]

Assembly Acts on UNEF Costs

The UN Gen. Assembly voted by 62-8 (7 abstentions) Dec. 21 to pass a resolution charging UN members for UNEF costs (up to a maximum total outlay of \$10 million) in proportion to their share of the UN's annual budget. The plan, approved Dec. 20 by the assembly's Admin. Com., was opposed only by the USSR which insisted that UNEF costs be charged to the "aggressors"—Britain, France & Israel. The resolution created a 9-nation committee (U.S., India, Canada, Ceylon, Sweden, El Salvador, Chile, Liberia, USSR) to study division of all UNEF costs exceeding \$10 million. [See p. 394A3]

Israelis Weigh Gaza's Future

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion refused Dec. 25 to permit Knesset (Parlt.) debate on Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip. Spokesmen for Ben-Gurion said Dec. 19 that he had not demanded Israeli control of the disputed Gaza area but would not per-

Week in Headlines

International

Anglo-French forces left Suez Canal Zone; UN sought agreement on canal clearance plans.

Hungarian strikes & fighting subsided; Nixon surveyed refugee problem in Austria.

USSR shifted Pervukhin to key economic planning post; Soviet student worker unrest reported.

Nehru, Eisenhower completed talks in Washington.

Ishibashi installed as new Japanese Premier.

United States

Montgomery, Ala. ended racial segregation on buses.

AEC announced plans for release of more atomic power data.

883 died in Christmas holiday accidents.

mit Egypt to reoccupy it. The Israelis asserted that UN control was only one of many possible Gaza solutions. [See p. 419G1-A2]

Charge New Fedayeen Raids

Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban, in a letter to Hammarskjöld Dec. 19, accused Egypt of renewing "deliberate & planned" fedayeen raids against Israel Dec. 3-15. Walter Eytan, Israeli Forgn. Ministry Dir. Gen., said Dec. 25 that Israel still was awaiting UN assurances "against Egyptian belligerency." Israeli sources said Dec. 24 that Cairo radio had announced Dec. 2 that "fedayeen hq. have decided to strike severe blows inside Israel this winter." Jordanian raiders dynamited an Israeli water pipeline near Beersheba Dec. 24. [See p. 386F3]

Discord on Canal Clearance

A UN Suez Canal clearance fleet began assembling in Port Said harbor Dec. 20-25 despite lack of a clear agreement on canal clearance & participation by British & French salvage vessels in the clearance operations. [See p. 419B-F2]

UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld told Britain & France Dec. 19 that the UN would accept their aid in reopening the canal on condition that their salvage vessels were manned by "neutral" crews. Hammarskjöld, replying to Anglo-French offers of salvage shipping, said that Britain could base 3 officers on each vessel furnished to the UN clearance fleet.

Britain Dec. 20 agreed to permit UN use of its salvage vessels, under the UN flag & protection, but insisted that the ships' regular crews remain on board. Britain agreed, however, that all crewmen would be working in the canal as civilians. French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau told the Natl. Assembly in Paris Dec. 19 that the use of "our ships with foreign crews" was "unacceptable." British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told the House of

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Commons Dec. 19 that Egyptian Pres. Nasser had given "formal assurance" of safety for Anglo-French salvage vessels. A tentative clearance agreement between the UN and Britain & France was announced Dec. 21 by U.S. Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler (ret.), UN Suez salvage chief. Wheeler said that 12 British & one French salvage vessels & 7 supply ships would be used by the UN clearance fleet with their own crews. Wheeler said that 2 German salvage ships under UN charter had been sent to El Cap to continue work started by the Anglo-French fleet. Wheeler, who conferred Dec. 20-25 with Egyptian officials & Col. Mahmoud Yunes, Egyptian Suez Authority Dep. Dir., said Dec. 25 that the UN still was awaiting Egyptian acceptance of the clearance program.

Yunes said Dec. 23 that Egypt had begun salvage work in the canal & would continue with UN assistance. Egyptian Navy crews began clearing mines from the canal Dec. 24, and Egypt gave 3 Anglo-French vessels permission to continue salvage work in Port Said. Egyptian Suez Authority spokesmen said Dec. 25 that Egypt would not permit full-scale clearance operations until all Israeli forces had left Egyptian territory.

UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld Dec. 25 dispatched his aide, Andrew W. Cordier, & Col. Alfred G. Katzin, Dep. Asst. UN Secy. Gen., to Egypt for negotiation of a canal clearance agreement with the Nasser Govt. (Hammarskjöld clearance aide John J. McCloy Dec. 20 denied reports, appearing Dec. 19, that he was negotiating with major U.S. banks for a \$10 million UN loan to finance initial Suez clearance work.) [See p. 402A3]

Egypt Demands War Damages

An Egyptian resolution submitted to the UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 24 demanded that Britain, France & Israel pay "adequate compensation" for damages inflicted on Egypt during their military operations. The resolution asked that Hammarskjöld probe Egypt's war damage & report to the assembly on "the required assessment." [See p. 394B3]

Britain Offered U.S. Credits

The U.S. Export-Import Bank Dec. 21 offered Britain a \$500 million credit for purchases, including oil, in the U.S. The credit, issued against British dollar securities, would remain open to Britain for one year & be repayable within 7½ yrs. at 4½%. [See p. 419B3]

U.S. Probes Deportations

The U.S. State Dept. said Dec. 22 that U.S. diplomats in the Mid-East were investigating reports of Egypt's deportation of Jews. The State Dept. said that an inquiry by the U.S. Embassy in Cairo had produced contradictory results. (Haim Nahum, Egyptian Chief Rabbi, Dec. 20 denounced the "brutal Anglo-French-Israeli aggression against our dear motherland Egypt." Nahum, 84 & totally blind, asserted that "no foreign Govt., especially Israel, is authorized to speak

for Egypt's Jews.) [See pp. 419E3-420B1, 394B2]

Eden Denies Plot With Israel

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, defending his Mid-East policy in the House of Commons Dec. 20, denied as "completely untrue" Laborite charges that Britain had engaged in "dishonorable conspiracy" with France & Israel against Egypt. Eden said that Britain & France had conferred on the Mid-East because each knew the situation there was deteriorating. Eden said that Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir had assured Britain Oct. 29 that "Israel was not seeking military adventures." [See p. 410A-B3]

(Queen Elizabeth II, in a Christmas message to the British Commonwealth Dec. 23, asked for "the healing power of tolerance, comradeship & love" to end "stress & disagreement" between Commonwealth nations & their allies. She also, without naming Hungary, called for refuge for those "driven from their home by war or violence.") [See p. 375C2]

Syria Charges Revolt Planned

The Syrian Govt. Dec. 22 ordered 47 opposition leaders, including ex-Pres. Adib Shishkely, 4 former Cabt. Mins. & 8 members of Parl., court martialled on charges of "preparing a pro-Iraq armed rebellion." Syrian sources said Dec. 23 that the 47 accused (29 reported in custody, 18 to be tried *in absentia*) had intended to set up a "strongman" regime excluding "Socialists & Communists" from power [see p. 411D2-3]. Announcement of the alleged plot followed disclosure Dec. 22 that Syrian Premier Sabri el-Assali had resigned to form a new Cabt. with the newly created Syrian Natl. Front of leftist parties. [See p. 403E1-2]

Iraqi Group Sentenced

5 Iraqi leaders arrested Nov. 29 were found guilty of endangering national security Dec. 19 following a 5-day court martial in Baghdad. They reportedly were tried for sponsorship of a petition sent King Faisal II Nov. 20 urging dismissal of Premier Said, an end to Iraq's METO Pact ties & release of Iraqi political prisoners. Kamel Chadurchy, ex-Natl. Economy & Transport Min., was sentenced to 3 yrs. hard labor, ex-deputies Faik Samaraee & Mohammed Sadiq Shenshal to one year each under police probation. Deputy Sami Bashaalem, & Hussein Jamil, Iraqi Bar Assn. Pres., were fined \$5,000 each [see p. 420D-F1]. Baghdad dispatches Dec. 21 reported at least 6 persons killed during police suppression of anti-Govt. outbreaks in Kut al Hai & other villages. [See p. 395E1]

EAST EUROPE

Hungarian Strife Subsides

Armed rebellion was reported at an end in Hungary Dec. 19-25.

Premier Janos Kadar said Dec. 19 that his Govt. now was in position to repress "provocations" without calling for help from Russian troops in Hun-

gary. Kadar said that there had been no armed clashes in Hungary for several days. He attributed Govt. strength to the formation of "new revolutionary troops" & new police leadership. [See pp. 417B1-418A1]

Govt. Takes Economic Action

The Kadar Govt. moved Dec. 19 to spur lagging Hungarian production by decreeing a 10% wage raise for industrial workers & miners and announcing creation of a new Hungarian Comm. for Economic Planning with 6 members drawn from the Budapest Central Workers Council. The announcements followed reports that most Hungarian heavy industries had been cut back from a 6-day to a 3-day work week. Sandor Gaspar, Trade Union Fed. Gen. Secy., appealed over Budapest radio Dec. 19 for "urgent measures," including cuts in "expenditure for Govt. administration & defense," to aid Hungary's economy.

Curbs Press, Russians, Rebels

The Kadar regime Dec. 20 decreed up to 6 mos. detention without trial for disturbance of public order or "endangering of production" [see p. 409E2]. Budapest radio announced formation Dec. 20 of an Information Bureau to "control the press" & have charge of entry permits & activities of foreign newsmen. The radio reported that Hungarian State Atty. Geza Szenasi had indicated that a joint Soviet-Hungarian High Command would try Russian commanders who had interfered in local Hungarian affairs. [See p. 417C-D3]

The Govt. announced Dec. 20 execution of 2 more rebels for possessing arms & "terrorism." 3 rebels had sentences commuted to life Dec. 20 & 2 were condemned to death Dec. 21. The Hungarian Trade Union Fed. newspaper *Nepkarat* charged Dec. 19 that many workers had been arrested & "held in various prisons without trial." Budapest dispatches Dec. 21 reported rumors that Central Workers Council member Sandor Bari had been freed. Other reports Dec. 23 said that Council Chrmn. Sandor Racz had begun a hunger strike in prison. [See p. 417C1]

Farm System Changed

The Govt. Dec. 21 announced a new agricultural marketing system which would free farmers to sell to the state, co-operatives or consumers but retain Govt. control of food wholesaling. Hungarian police began a drive Nov. 21 on the Budapest black market, where eggs were reported selling for 45¢ each. [See p. 356C1]

Seeks to Revive Industries

The Kadar Govt., in apparently contradictory moves Dec. 23, ordered that Dec. 23 & 24 be full work days but closed Budapest's Csepel Island iron &

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steel complex until Jan. 2, with Csepel workers to be given ½ pay. Hungarian production was reported near a stand-still Dec. 23 due to coal shortages despite the Govt.'s announcement that coal imports were en route from the USSR, Poland, East Germany & Czechoslovakia. *Nepszabadsag*, Budapest organ of the Socialist Workers (Communist) Party, warned Dec. 23 that the rebellion had destroyed 25% of Hungary's power sources. The paper estimated that 200,000 Hungarians would remain jobless in 1957.

Christmas Observed

The Kadar Govt. Dec. 23 ordered the 9 p.m. curfew lifted to permit celebration of Christmas in Hungary. Budapest churches were reported crowded Dec. 24-25. Budapest radio played *Silent Night* Dec. 24, reportedly for the first time in 10 years.

Nixon Urges Refugee Aid

U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon, returning to Washington Dec. 24 from a 7-day tour of Hungarian refugee camps in Austria & West Germany, said that he brought "specific recommendations" for increased U.S. refugee assistance. He said that the Hungarian rebellion had proved communism to be a "gigantic failure" and that Hungary's rebels had given communism "a mortal blow from which it cannot recover." Nixon appealed in a nationwide radio & TV broadcast Dec. 25 for increased U.S. private donations to Hungarian relief. [See p. 418B2]

(5 U.S. relief organizations—CARE, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services, United Jewish Appeal & Amer. Red Cross—reported Dec. 21 that private U.S. donations for Hungarian aid were lagging below announced goals. Red Cross spokesmen said that only \$2,564,757 of the \$5 million it sought had been collected. CARE reported \$608,000 subscribed toward its goal of \$2 million.)

Nixon said on arrival in Vienna Dec. 19 that although the U.S. had done much for Hungary's refugees, "much remains to be done." He said that the U.S. would study "changes in existing [immigration] law" & help Austria to help meet the problem. Nixon visited Austrian Pres. Theodor Koerner & Chancellor Julius Raab Dec. 20, then toured refugee camps near Traiskirchen & Andau—the latter near the Hungarian border. He visited a border crossing point Dec. 21, toured camps in Salzburg Dec. 22 & left via Munich for the U.S. Dec. 23. He stopped briefly in Iceland to meet Pres. Asgeir Asgeirsson & Premier Hermann Jonassen. [See p. 412F1]

The Intergovernmental Com. for European Migration reported Dec. 25 that 151,218 Hungarian escapees had registered at Austrian centers since Oct. 23, and that 82,312 Hungarians had left Austria by Dec. 25 for asylum offered in other free nations. 2 Soviet soldiers deserted to Austria Dec. 25 for a total of 6 who had sought asylum as refugees from Hungary since the revolt began. [See p. 418A2]

Austria Defends Actions

Austrian Chancellor Raab said Dec. 23 that, in spite of Soviet threats,

"we [Austrians] will continue to do our duty" toward the Hungarian refugees. Raab had denied Dec. 19 that Austria's welcome to the escapees "even slightly amounts to a violation of neutrality." He told the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* that Austrian Govt. refugee expenditures would total \$7.5 million and private & local Govt. donations \$4.5 million by Jan. 1.

Moscow radio denounced Austria Dec. 25 for aiding the Hungarian refugee movement. It charged that Austrian Socialists had "played no small part in organizing the counter revolutionary uprising in Hungary" and that Western agents were screening refugee camps "to recruit cheap labor." The Soviet Tass news agency charged Dec. 22 that the U.S. had "staged" the Hungarian revolt to restore the Austro-Hungarian monarchy & place Hapsburg pretender Prince Otto of Austria on the throne. Moscow's *Izvestia* said Dec. 22 that Hungary's Crown of St. Stephen had been moved from the U.S. to West Germany in preparation for the coup. [See Vol. XI, p. 142B]

Pope Urges Strong UN

Pope Pius XII said in his 18th annual Christmas message broadcast to the world Dec. 23 that the UN should "have the right & the power of forestalling all military intervention of one state in another [and] assuming, by means of a sufficient police force, the safeguarding of order in the state which is threatened." He said the UN was the only type of institution through which world disarmament might be achieved. He implied a criticism of the UN's response to Soviet repression of Hungary when he expressed a wish that the rights of UN membership would "be denied to states which refuse even the admission of observers—thus showing that their concept of state sovereignty threatens the very foundations of the UN." The Pope warned by implication that the Soviets were "determined to impose on all people, in one way or another, a special & intolerable way of life," and that "only the unanimous & courageous behavior of all who love the truth & the good can preserve peace." He said that when a nation vainly had made "every effort to avoid war," a war waged "for effective self defense & with the hope of a favorable outcome against unjust attack could not be considered unlawful." [See pp. 378E1, 407F2]

(The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, said in his Christmas Day sermon Dec. 25 that the UN could exert sufficient moral force to maintain a world police force "if the nations will let it & nourish it.") [See p. 90B3]

USSR Revises Economic Unit

The Soviet Cabinet announced Dec. 25 that First Dep. Premier Mikhail G. Pervukhin, 52, an electrical engineer & expert on power & chemical industries, had replaced First Dep. Premier Maxim Z. Saburov as chairman of the State Comm. for Current Planning. The Soviet Communist Party Central Com. had issued a report Dec. 24 that the USSR was

"straining" to achieve its current 5-yr.-plan goals. The report disclosed that building of new factories would be decreased while efforts were made to improve housing & produce more consumer goods. Soviet economic planners were criticized for not adapting economic projects to limits imposed by the availability of materials. The report said that Soviet production of capital goods would be 11% higher & of consumer goods 9% higher this year than in 1955. [See p. 189E2]

Soviet Unrest Reported

Various diplomatic & press reports from Moscow for 3 weeks preceding the CP Central Com.'s pronouncement on economics had told of unrest among students & workers in the USSR. Among the reports were: Western diplomatic accounts cited by the *N.Y. Times* Dec. 1 telling of a sitdown strike in the Kaganovich ball bearing plant in Moscow; Soviet press disclosures Dec. 4 that several prominent Kiev writers & Leningrad student leaders had been rebuked for deviations on ideology & art; a *France Soir* (Paris) dispatch from Stockholm Dec. 19 saying that the Putilov factory in Leningrad, as well as Moscow's Kaganovich plant, had been tied up by a strike for higher pay & better working conditions; reports from French & British diplomatic sources Dec. 20 that Moscow U. students recently had refused to hear a speech by CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev; disclosure by Washington diplomatic sources Dec. 20 that strikes had occurred in industries in the Ural Mts. & Don River valley; a denunciation by the Moscow newspaper *Soviet Russia* Dec. 22 of "demagogic" speeches made recently by students of Urals Polytechnic Inst. in Sverdlovsk, which the paper said was overcrowded. [See pp. 412B1, 145D-E3]

Rumania Gets New Pact

The USSR & Rumania announced the signing Dec. 3 of a new agreement by Premiers Chivu Stoica of Rumania & Nikolai A. Bulganin of the USSR to continue their economic cooperation & let Soviet troops remain in Rumania. Russia promised to help Rumania with grain to make up for crop losses and materials for development of oil & chemical industries. Rumania was assured the right to "consult" with Russia about the conditions under which Soviet troops would continue their "temporary stay . . . on the territory of Rumania." [See p. 409F3]

Other Russian News

Joseph Stalin's 77th birthday anniversary was not mentioned by the Moscow press Dec. 21. [See p. 218A2] . . . *Jane's Fighting Ships*, in its 1956-57 edition issued in London Nov. 25, estimated that the Soviet Navy had 400 submarines and would add 75-85 in each of the next 2 years. *Jane's* said Russia had completed 16 powerful *Sverdlov*-class cruisers since World War II & was building 6 more, and had built more cruisers & destroyers since 1945 than all other nations combined. The publication rated the U.S. first, USSR 2d, Britain 3d among naval

powers, with the U.S. leading in use of guided missiles & atomic power for ship propulsion. [See p. 259G2] . . . V. L. Kudryavtsev, a member of *Izvestia's* editorial board who toured the U.S. during its 1956 election campaign, reported in *Izvestia* Nov. 24 that he had found most Americans "sincere" in their "wish for peace" & "desire to live in friendship with the Soviet people." He exempted from this estimate some "top people among U.S. rulers." He praised economic living standards in the U.S. but said Americans overstressed "skill in making money above everything else." [See p. 378E2] . . . Dep. Dir. Abbott Washburn of the U.S. Info. Agency, addressing Delta Sigma Chi (journalism fraternity) in Louisville Nov. 30, estimated that the USSR & its 5 European satellite Govts. had spent \$113,490,000 a year in recent years to jam American broadcasts.

UN Disarmament Comm. was told by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Dec. 20 that the U.S. would "thoughtfully consider" Soviet proposals for world disarmament advanced Nov. 17 [see p. 389D-G1]. Lodge said that the U.S. welcomed "evidence of movement on the part of the Soviet Union" toward a "sound"

disarmament agreement. He said that the U.S. would call for resumption of UN Disarmament Subcom. meetings at the end of the current Gen. Assembly session [see p. 233C1]. The Disarmament Comm. agreed Dec. 20 to Soviet UN Rep. Arkady A. Sobolev's request that a full report on the group's 1956 arms talks be made to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld & the Gen. Assembly.

UN Security Council seats were voted to Colombia (73 votes), Iraq (69) & Sweden (71) by the Gen. Assembly in New York Dec. 19. They won 2-yr. terms to fill seats to be vacated by Belgium, Peru & Iran after 1956. India & Haiti were elected to seats on the Trusteeship Council. Britain, Finland, Mexico, Pakistan & Poland were named to the Economic & Social Council. [See p. 412D2]

Air incident in which 3 U.S. B-57 jet bombers allegedly violated Russian airspace near Vladivostok Dec. 11 "for obvious reconnaissance purposes" was protested to the U.S. in a Soviet note Dec. 15 (disclosed Dec. 17 by the Soviet Tass news agency). The note asserted that the violations occurred in clear weather from the Sea of Japan. U.S. Far East AF Hq. disclaimed knowledge of any flights Dec. 11 that might have intruded on Soviet airspace. [See p. 267E-F3]

agree to a Suez settlement that would allow Egypt to continue to bar Israeli ships would have to be answered "slightly indirectly." Although Egyptian Pres. Gamel Abdel Nasser had said he accepted the Suez convention of 1888 "completely," "his interpretation of that was that if he is at war with a country, then it does not apply." Some court such as the World Court "should be asked to interpret it, and whatever interpretation they give should be accepted." India had recognized Israel but "felt that we would be able to help in this matter more by not going a step further and . . . exchanging diplomatic missions. . . . Our relations & contacts with the Arab nations are very considerable, and in this matter there is considerable passion. . . . Of course we sympathize with many of the claims of the Arabs, their territory . . . refugees . . . [&] other matters." [See pp. 388C1, 322D2]

(Pakistani Prime Min. Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy told N.Y. *Times* correspondent A. M. Rosenthal in Karachi Dec. 19 that although he condemned Anglo-French & Israeli attacks on Egypt, Pakistani sympathy for Egypt was cooling because of Nasser's ties with the USSR & India & Nasser's contempt for feelings of other Moslem countries.)

Soviet Union—"There is a great deal of good & bad, both," about the USSR. "Obviously there are many things in the Soviet Union . . . with which I do not agree." The Soviet people "are an extraordinarily friendly people . . . and passionately desirous of peace. I believe also that many recent tendencies in the Soviet Union have been in the right direction of liberalization, democratization. . . ."

Although "I don't think" democracy will come to Russia in the form of parliamentary government, "I should imagine that the other forms of democratic expression, that is, the people's will prevailing . . . will almost inevitably take shape." The word "colonial" does not apply to the USSR in the usual context "but it does apply in other contexts. That is, if you say the Soviet Union dominates over another country [as in Hungary], it is perfectly correct . . . & it is a bad thing."

Disarmament—"The important thing" was "the necessity to create a certain confidence that no party will misuse" disarmament. "Therefore, I suppose it is essential" to have "some kind of checking & inspection." "I do feel that . . . the 2 main parties concerned are remarkably near each other"; "what was put forward is not very different and can be ironed out." "The background of lack of confidence . . . is the real thing, not the proposals."

Kashmir—"The beginnings of the Kashmir trouble" were "armed aggression on Kashmir," as was "acknowledged" by the UN commission that handled the situation. There was no plebiscite because "the first thing laid down" by the UN commission "was that Pakistan armies should withdraw & the aggression should

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Pleased by Nehru Talks

Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru of India flew to New York Dec. 20 after 4 days of discussions with Pres. Eisenhower on world problems.

In a joint communiqué issued before Nehru's departure, the 2 conferees expressed a conviction that "the greater understanding of their respective policies reached at these talks will facilitate the constant efforts of India & the United States toward the achievement of peaceful & friendly intercourse among nations." The communiqué reported that "the talks confirmed the broad area of agreement between" the 2 countries. [See p. 420E-F2]

Nehru Explains Views

Nehru told reporters in Washington Dec. 19 that, in his talks with Mr. Eisenhower, he had "gathered the impression" that U.S. policy "is a flexible policy adapting itself to circumstances" and "not as rigid as I thought." He conceded, however, that he did not know whether U.S. policy regarding Communist China was less rigid than he had thought.

Among views Nehru expressed at his Dec. 19 press conference:

Hungary—"I imagine that people in the Soviet Union are not very happy about events in Hungary, if I may put it mildly in that way." "There is no question of India refusing" or not refusing "to condemn" Soviet action in Hungary. "The whole point was: Are we going to satisfy ourselves by a strong denunciation or

condemnation or are we to have some constructive approach to the problem." India "expressed our disapproval . . . in very strong terms" but also urged "a constructive approach"—action by the UN Secretary General "to get things going." [See p. 418B-D1]

China—"I did not bring any particular message" from Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to Pres. Eisenhower, but "I told the President . . . the gist of our [Chou's & Nehru's] talks in regard to some matters of common interest." "I would say that they [the Chinese Reds] have certain complaints . . . in the sense of steps taken or not taken." They say they "have gone several steps forward, but there has been no favorable reaction" from the U.S. India's recognition of Communist China & refusal to recognize Natl. China "should indicate our views on the subject" of whether the UN, the U.S. & other free countries were wrong in recognizing the Nationalists. "Legally & constitutionally speaking, there is only one China," and each of the competing regimes "claims to be the real article." "Obviously, the Formosan Govt., at the most, is the Formosan Govt. It is not China." [See p. 421B-C1, G1]

Middle East—India had "no particular magic" plan to settle the Suez Canal or Arab-Israeli problems; "we function" in the UN & "on the diplomatic plane." Any steps to clear the canal should be "subject always to the sovereignty of Egypt, and we don't want to ask for steps . . . which offends that sovereignty in any way." A question as to whether he would

cease." "They haven't withdrawn yet. Nothing else follows unless that is done." [See p. 227B-C3]

India—"I disclaim entirely . . . any claim to moral force for India as a country." "Our leader," the late Mahatma Gandhi, was "a very powerful" exponent of moral force. He "influenced India greatly in the right direction, and we tried, to some extent, to follow what he said. . . . I do not wish anyone to imagine that we in India think ourselves more moral . . . or better in any way than others." (The Indian Govt. Dec. 19 rejected demands that its political opponents be permitted to use the Govt.-controlled All-India radio to campaign for the Feb. 1957 elections. An Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman revealed Dec. 21 that India had warned Portugal that action would be taken against further alleged violation of Indian air space by Portuguese planes en route to Goa. The warning was sent through the Egyptian Govt., which handled India's interests in Portuguese possessions in India.) [See p. 186G2]

Nehru for Ending 'Cold War'

Nehru, addressing an informal gathering of UN delegates in the UN Gen. Assembly hall in New York Dec. 20, urged an end to the "cold war," to military alliances & to the stationing of troops on foreign soil. He conceded that this could not be done by a UN "resolution." But he insisted that "if we are clear that that should be our aim, then surely we can work toward that end." He agreed that "it can be said that all this involves risk to a particular nation or group of nations" but pointed out that "the existing situation [also] is full of risk & danger." He suggested that "even if you look at it from the point of view of taking a minor risk to avoid a major one, such minor risk is an improvement." He said he saw "no risk."

Nehru conceded that the "cold war" was "better than . . . a shooting war" because "it can be pulled back." But he still called it "fundamentally wrong" & "immoral" because "it is opposed to all ideas of peace & co-operation" and it nourished "the idea of war in the minds of men," where all wars start. Nehru favored "working actively for peaceful solutions based on principle" rather than creating situations which might ultimately result in the "madness of war."

To avoid wars, which multiply rather than solve problems, "we must look ahead, and the only way . . . assuredly is for some kind of world order," Nehru declared. The mere existence of the UN, even if it "did not do anything, wonderful . . . is of the greatest significance to the world," he said. "The point is that there is some forum like this, representing the world community, which can deal with problems and, if not solve them suddenly by magic, it can positively try to solve them . . . and negatively prevent the disastrous consequences of no solution at all."

Nehru said there was "an element of good" in the "consequences" of the situations in Egypt & Hungary because they showed "that world opinion today is a strong enough factor not to tolerate what it considers wrong." [See p. 420G2-E3]

(Nehru flew from New York to Ottawa the night of Dec. 21. He conferred with Canadian Prime Min. Louis S. St. Laurent & External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson Dec. 22. He told reporters Dec. 22 that Red China eventually must be admitted to the UN but rejected the idea of 2 Chinas—the Communists & the Nationalists—in the world body. Nehru indicated that he might accept autonomy for Formosa provided the island's population wanted it. In a TV interview in Ottawa Dec. 23, Nehru assailed France for its actions in Algeria, "where matters are worse than they are in Hungary" [see p. 167D1]. Nehru flew to London Dec. 23-24 and conferred Dec. 24 with British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden.) [See p. 421B-C1]

Christmas. Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 20 opened the 3d annual "Pageant of Peace" by pressing a button that lighted a 67-ft. Christmas tree in front of the White House. This was the signal for the lighting of trees in U.S. Embassies & Legations overseas, in Army bases & on Navy ships. Although the Christmas message of "peace on earth, good will to men" is repeated every year, the President said, it is "when the trees come down" that "we have a true testing of the spirit" of Christmas.

Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower's gifts to White House staff members, distributed Dec. 21: copies of a photo of the President & of a painting of the First Lady. The Eisenhowers spent Christmas at the White House with their son, daughter-in-law & 4 grandchildren. [See Vol. XV, p. 416F-G3]

CONGRESS

Foreign Aid. Retiring Chrmn. James P. Richards (D., S.C.) of the House Forgn. Affairs Com. proposed in a report to his committee Dec. 22 that foreign aid be "underfinanced" and distributed with emphasis "more on what the recipients are to do & less on what the Soviet Union is doing." He suggested putting most non-military aid on a loan basis because "the feeling of continuing obligation . . . which should result from a loan, rather than a grant, together with any sort of prospect of repayment . . . should be to our advantage." Richards also recommended: (a) putting the Defense Dept. in charge of military aid; (b) relaxing U.S. pressure on America's allies against their trade with Communist nations; (c) continuing aid to Yugoslavia & extending aid to any Soviet satellite that declared its own "nationalism," even a Communist nationalism. A primary objective "is to help nations such as Poland disengage themselves from Soviet domination, and it is essential that we be able to provide them assistance," Richards said. [See pp. 418A-B1, 192F-G3]

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) proposed before the Overseas Press Club in New York Dec. 20 that a "Middle East Devtpt. Authority" be created & operated under UN auspices to further the Middle East's economic development. (Humphrey also urged that the U.S. offer to withdraw its troops from West Germany provided the USSR agreed to withdraw from East Germany & permitted a unified Germany to join NATO.) [See p. 413D-E2]

Ralph Workinger, deputy chief of U.S. aid in Jordan, denied at a House Govt. Operations subcommittee hearing Dec. 14 that, while program officer for Iranian aid during 1951-55, he had signed Douglas F. Reeves' name to Iranian aid agreements to make it appear Reeves had approved them. The subcommittee produced statements from Reeves, a federal controller, charging Workinger with signing the false signatures.

Proposed Tito Visit. Reports that Pres. Eisenhower intended to invite Yugoslav Pres. Tito to visit the U.S. resulted Dec. 21 in a denunciation of the proposed invitation by Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) & Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R., Wis.). O'Konski said he might resign from Congress if Tito were invited.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), ex-chairman & ranking Republican of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., said a decision on such a visit should be made "in the light of all the facts." Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.), a Senate Forgn. Relations Com. member, said it was "for the President to decide whom he wants to talk with in his efforts to try to build a peaceful world." Mr. Eisenhower might have "hope of considerable accomplishment" in talks with Tito, Sparkman suggested.

(Luke E. Hart, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, telegraphed Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 21 to warn that inviting Tito would disappoint & "grievously offend our more than 30 million Catholics & a large proportion of others.")

(Yugoslav Forgn. Ministry spokesman Branko Draskovic told newsmen Dec. 21 that the "invitation exists in principle.") [See p. 323A-G2]

Gas Lobbyists Fined. Superior Oil Co. lawyers Elmer Patman of Austin, Tex. & John M. Neff of Lexington, Neb. were fined \$2,500 each & given suspended one-yr. jail sentences by Fed. Dist. Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy in Washington Dec. 14 after they pleaded guilty to failing to register as lobbyists. The company pleaded guilty to "aiding & abetting" them and was fined \$10,000. They had been named as the sources of an offer of a \$2,500 election-fund contribution to Sen. Francis Case (R., S. D.) that allegedly was connected with their efforts to win passage of a bill exempting independent natural gas producers from federal price control. [See p. 120F1]

Buying Plan Attacked. A House Armed Services subcommittee headed by Rep. F. Edward Hébert (D., La.) denounced Dec. 20 as "unlawful" a

Navy directive permitting the award of contracts without open competitive bidding in cases where the Navy negotiator was "satisfied from the proposals submitted that there has been adequate competition & that the low price or prices are reasonable." The subcommittee demanded that the directive, which had been proposed for use throughout the Defense Dept., be rescinded. [See p. 2A-B3]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Montgomery Bus Bias Ended

A federal injunction prohibiting segregation on Montgomery, Ala. buses was served by U.S. marshals on state, city & bus company officials Dec. 20. At 2 mass meetings shortly thereafter, Montgomery Negroes called off a year-long boycott of the buses. [See p. 390E3]

Negroes & whites rode Montgomery buses on an unsegregated basis for the first time Dec. 21. On the advice of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., 27, Montgomery Negro minister, boycott leader & advocate of non-violence, Negroes remained silent or replied without rancor to occasional sneers or insults of a few white passengers. (An unidentified gunman fired a shotgun blast into the front door of King's home at about 1:30 a.m. Dec. 23, but nobody was hurt.) [See p. 102B3]

(The UP reported Dec. 22 that State Sen. Sam Englehardt & other Montgomery segregationists were organizing a boycott of the buses by whites. They planned to form a club, closed to Negroes, which would operate buses open to members only.)

The injunction ending Montgomery bus segregation had been issued by a 3-judge federal court June 19 but suspended pending appeals. The Supreme Court upheld the anti-bias ruling Nov. 13 and refused Dec. 17 to grant rehearings requested by state & city officials. As a result, the injunction took effect.

Birmingham, Tallahassee Action

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala. Negro minister & pres. of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, asked the Birmingham City Comm. Dec. 20 to end Birmingham bus segregation immediately. He said "Negroes plan to ride the buses unsegregated" regardless of whether or not the commission acted.

Shuttlesworth's home was destroyed by a dynamite bomb the night of Dec. 25. Shuttlesworth, his wife, 2 children & a guest were injured superficially. The Bethel Baptist Church & nearby homes were damaged.

A 7-month boycott of Tallahassee, Fla. buses was called off at a Negro mass meeting Dec. 23 after Negroes decided to ride the buses "in a non-segregated fashion," as recommended by the Rev. C. K. Steele, Negro minister who headed the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council & the local NAACP. He urged non-violence and warned that "should an unpleasant incident take place involving one of our group,

do not go to his aid. That is how riots start." Negroes rode the Tallahassee buses on an unsegregated basis without hindrance for the first time Dec. 24 despite an order of the Tallahassee City Comm. the same day that the Cities Transit Bus Co. must enforce segregation. [See p. 350F2]

Judge Backs Integration Delay

Fed. Dist. Judge William H. Atwell, 86, ruled in Dallas, Tex. Dec. 19 that the Dallas schools were "doing their very best to comply" with the Supreme Court's desegregation decision and could not be compelled to integrate "at the present time." He assailed the high court's ruling as based "on no law" but on what the court considered "more authoritative, modern psychological knowledge."

Atwell's ruling dismissed, after a brief rehearing, a suit by 19 Negro children seeking admittance to white schools. His earlier dismissal of their suit, after a proceeding in which he had heard no testimony, had been reversed by the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, which ordered him to hear the case on its merits.

Atwell held that "if there are civil rights there are also civil wrongs." The Dallas schools "hardly" could hold the white students, and it would be "unbearably wrong to require the white students to get out so that the colored students could come in," he said. [See p. 406E1]

Union & Webster counties, Ky. were ordered by Fed. Dist. Judge Henry L. Brooks in Owensboro, Ky. Dec. 12 to file school desegregation plans before the Feb. 1957 term of the court. His order resulted from an NAACP suit seeking immediate admittance of Negroes to schools in Clay (Webster Co.) & Sturgis (Union Co.). [See p. 318C3] ... Louisville (Ky.) Board of Education Dec. 18 upheld Schools Supt.

Omer Carmichael's refusal to admit Bill Branham, 17, to Louisville Male H. S. The boy had come from Detroit in September and had announced plans for organizing students to oppose integration. [See p. 302F-G3] ... Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, chancellor of Georgia's 16 state colleges and universities (the Georgia University System), testified in Fed. Dist. Court in Atlanta Dec. 18 that he would recommend admitting a qualified Negro to a white college although he knew that announcing such a view might result in his dis-

missal. Testifying in a suit by Horace Ward, 29, a Negro who had enrolled at Northwestern U. law school this September after trying futilely since 1950 to enter the U. of Georgia Law School, Caldwell insisted that he had barred Ward only because he was not qualified. Caldwell conceded that "we do wish, so far as possible, to preserve segregation in our institutions." [See Vol. XV, p. 235E2] ... John H. Calhoun, pres. of Atlanta's NAACP chapter, was jailed by Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye in Atlanta Dec. 14 for contempt of court in refusing to produce the chapter's financial records. The chapter was fined \$25,000. After spending a few hours in jail, Calhoun agreed to produce the records, and he was freed on a temporary release. The records were sought by state officials to determine whether the NAACP should continue to be listed as a tax-exempt corporation. [See p. 398C-D3] ... New Orleans' NAACP chapter, dissolved as a result of a state court order, reactivated its executive committee Dec. 12 and announced plans for a Jan. 13 mass meeting. La. Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Germillion warned Dec. 19, in a letter to A. J. Chapital Sr., pres. of the New Orleans NAACP, that criminal charges would be brought against the group's leaders unless it suspended operations. [See p. 138C2] ... Dr. William A. Lewis, 80, was elected pres. of the Giles County (Tenn.) Medical Assn. Dec. 7 and thereby became the first Negro to head an accredited American Medical Assn. affiliate in the South.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Atomic Energy. Atomic Energy Commission Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss announced Dec. 12 that a large amount of atomic information would be released to the public starting in 1957 as a result of a revision of the



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Dec. 22

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	This Week \$21,927	Last Week \$21,924	Year Ago \$21,689
Currency circulation	\$31,835	\$31,660	\$31,364
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans\$....	\$30,819	\$30,480	\$26,317
N.Y. bank clearings	\$13,395,560,775	\$11,833,344,047	\$12,657,099,803
England note circulation	\$1,996.98	\$1,976.241	\$1,880.803
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,264,577	11,811,045	11,938,477
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	204.64	204.44	201.70
Bond sales (par value)	\$28,542,000	\$33,336,000	\$18,115,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	89.30	89.99	98.17
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†....	178,925	182,427	169,225
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	7,355,150	7,353,200	6,945,800
Soft-coal output (tons)	10,610,000	10,940,000	10,935,000
Electric output (kwh.)	\$12,220	\$12,047	\$11,602
Carloadings (cars)	\$716,652	737,757	709,132
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	\$2.69½	\$2.69¼	\$2.50¾
Corn (bu.)	\$1.617½	\$1.627½	\$1.50
Cotton (lb.)	\$3.455	\$3.46	\$3.351
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$64.50	\$65.17	\$52.17
Wholesale food index†	\$6.15	\$6.18	\$5.96
Weekly whls. index (BLS)†	\$116.1	116.2	111.2
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales\$	\$260	227	255
Failures (Dec. 13)†	249	270	247

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet
 †1947-49=100 ‡Fed. Reserve Board †Member banks, 94 cities, Dec. 12
 †Dec. 15 ‡Dec. 8 †Dec. 18

1956 Tripartite Declassification Guide, which controls the publishing of nuclear data in the U.S., Britain and Canada. The release of information on civilian power reactors would be one of the most important effects as far as U.S. industry was concerned, he said. The revision, he disclosed, would permit the U.S. to cooperate effectively "with other friendly nations on an unclassified basis for civil power purposes." [See p. 414A-C1]

The AEC, disclosing figures on domestic uranium output & reserves for the first time, estimated Dec. 13 that U.S. reserves still in the ground amounted to 60 million tons, including 41 million tons in New Mexico. 840,000 dry tons of raw ore were produced during July-Dec. 1955, 1,340,000 in Jan.-June 1956 & an estimated 1,660,000 in the balance of 1956. Only about 0.25% of uranium concentrate is produced from raw ore, and even this must be refined further for weapon or fuel use. 1,600 tons of concentrate were produced in July-Dec. 1955, 2,600 tons in Jan.-June 1956 & an estimated 3,400 tons the rest of the year. (Canada's known uranium reserve was estimated officially Dec. 13 at 225 million tons.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 207G1-B2, 155E3]

The AEC announced Dec. 14 that it would spend \$8,500,000 to build & operate an experimental boiling water reactor at Arco, Ida. capable of producing 150,000 kw. of electric power. [See p. 414A1] . . . A nuclear reactor for research donated by the Ford Motor Co. was dedicated Nov. 16 at the U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor. [See p. 423A1] . . . The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. opened Dec. 3 a laboratory in Akron, O. for development of rubber products that would resist the deteriorating effects of atomic radiation. . . . The Natl. Com. on Radiation Protection recommended Dec. 10 in Washington that the maximum allowable radiation exposure for atomic industry workers be reduced to 5 roentgens a year or a total of 260 roentgens from youth until age 70—about 1/2 the maximum now in force. [See p. 195A1] . . . 13 of 14 Hiroshima girls remaining under treatment at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York for removal of atomic-bomb facial scars were dismissed Oct. 1 to return home. [See p. 203C2] . . . AMF/Atomics, Inc. announced in New York Dec. 4 that it & the Mitsubishi group had contracted with the Japan Atomic Energy Inst. to build a nuclear reactor (Japan's 2d) at a new research & training center in Tokai, near Tokyo. [See Vol. XV, p. 262G3]

Antarctic. Appointment of Dr. Laurence McKinley Gould, pres. of Carleton Coll. (Northfield, Minn.), as director of the U.S. Antarctic program for the 1957-58 Intl. Geophysical Year was announced Dec. 19 by Dr. Detlev Bronk, Natl. Acad. of Sciences pres., & Dr. Joseph Kaplan, chrmn. of the U.S. Natl. Com. for the Intl. Geophysical Year. Gould, a geologist, was dep. cmndr. of the 1928-30 Byrd Antarctic expedition. The first known airplane landing at the South Pole was made Nov. 20 when 2 U.S. Navy planes

(piloted by Cmndr. Conrad Shinn & Lt. Cmndr. Roy E. Curtis) landed there with a construction party assigned to build a polar scientific observation station. USAF Tech Sgt. Richard J. Patton, 31, of St. Louis made the first parachute jump at the South Pole Nov. 25. The first South Pole-to-U.S. telephone call was completed Dec. 23 when Jules Madey, 16, amateur radio operator of Clark, N. J., relayed a radio transmission by Radioman 1/C Thomas Montgomery by phone to Montgomery's family in Vinyard Haven, Mass. [See p. 231A1] . . . A New Zealand contingent of the Commonwealth Trans-Arctic Expedition led by Sir Edmund Hillary, one of the first 2 men to climb Mt. Everest, sailed from Bluff, N. Z. Dec. 21. [See Vol. XV, p. 203F1]

(The U.S. State Dept. disclosed Dec. 7 that the USSR had refused to let Americans make aerial photos of Soviet territory under a U.S.-proposed plan for joint photo mapping of the Arctic with Russia.) [See p. 231A1]

FOREIGN

Japanese Cabinet was revised Dec. 23 with Tanzan Ishibashi, 72, new Liberal-Democratic Premier who had been Intl. Trade & Industry Min. in the outgoing Cabt., naming an all-new panel of Ministers: Forgn.—Nobusuke Kishi; Finance—Hayato Ikeda; Intl. Trade & Industry—Mikio Mizuta; Agri. & Forestry—Ichitaro Ide; Natl. Public Safety—Tomejiro Okubo; Econ. Planning Bd. Chief—Koichi Uda; Educatn.—Hirokichi Nadao; Justice—Umekichi Nakamura; Welfare—Hiroshi Kanda; Local Autonomy Bd. Chief—Isaji Tanaka; Construction—Taneo Nanjyo; Transportation—Taneo Miyazawa; Labor—Shutaro Matsuura. Ishibashi was named Premier by a 291-150 vote in the Diet Dec. 20 after Ichiro Hatoyama resigned due to ill health. The new Premier, generally regarded as an advocate of less Japanese reliance on the U.S. & more commercial relations with Red China, said at a press conference Dec. 24 that he expected to maintain strong U.S.-Japanese ties and would leave the question of recognition of Red China to the UN. [See pp. 420D2, 122D2]

South African court in Johannesburg began Dec. 19 to hear the trial of 153 persons charged with a treasonable plot to set up a Communist-type regime that would break with the *apartheid* principle & violate the Suppression of Communism Act. Among the group of white, African & Colored defendants: L. B. Lee-Warden, one of 3 members of Parlt. representing Africans; American-born Negro Prof. Z. K. Matthews, head of Ft. Hare U. College for non-whites; Rev. D. C. Thompson, a Methodist minister; numerous other professional & business people of various races. Demonstrators supporting the defendants rioted outside the court building Dec. 20-21 and were subdued by police [see p. 43F1]. The South African Govt. announced Nov. 27 that it would maintain "only a token or nominal" delegation at the UN because of the or-

ganization's "interference" in South Africa's "essentially domestic" racial affairs [see p. 222F2]. A Govt.-sponsored act to place 38,000 Cape Province colored persons on a separate voting roll, with less direct representation in Parliament, was upheld by a 10-1 vote of the South African Constitutional Court of Appeals Nov. 9. [See p. 123B1]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Samuel Herbert Anderson, 76, physicist with Signal Corps Lab. at Fort Monmouth, N. J. 1930-54 who headed scientific team that first succeeded in bouncing radar signals off moon; Dec. 20 in Asbury Park, N.J.

Joseph P. Annin, 67, ex-newspaperman, publicity dir. for Roman Catholic Archdiocese of N.Y. & N.Y. Catholic Charities; Dec. 23 in Armonk, N.Y.

Frank Aydelotte, 76, Inst. for Advanced Study head 1939-47, Swarthmore College pres. 1931-39, Rhodes Scholarships admin.; Dec. 17 in Princeton, N. J.

Air Vice Marshal Francis J. St. George Braithwaite, 49, RAF Far East chief of staff; Dec. 21 in jet crash on Indonesian island.

Dr. Ramon Carillo, 50, Argentine Health Min. under Peron; Dec. 20 in Belem, Brazil. [See Vol. XII, p. 186N]

A. L. Derby, 81, Derby Oil Co. founder & ex-bd. chrmn., harness race horse breeder whose Yankee Maid won 1944 Hambletonian; Dec. 24 in Wichita, Kan. [See Vol. IV, p. 260F]

Dr. Robert Elman, 57, clinical surgeon whose method of amino acids (digested protein) intravenous injections saved thousands of World War II victims from starvation, Amer. Gastroenterological Assn. pres. 1955; Dec. 23 in St. Louis of heart ailment.

William Addison Dwiggin, 76, designer of books & type faces (inc. Metro, Caledonia, Electra); Dec. 25 in Hingham, Mass.

Bernard J. Fallon, 76, ex-pres. Chicago Rapid Transit Co., Chicago North Shore & Milw. Ry.; Dec. 24, Chicago.

Dr. Downey L. Harris, 81, developer of freeze-drying method for preparation of rabies vaccine; Dec. 23 in St. Louis.

Brother Herman (William Bahr), 75, St. Mary's (Baltimore) Industrial Home instructor who became Babe Ruth's first coach; Dec. 24, Baltimore.

Harry Comfort Hindmarsh, 69, pres. *Toronto Star* (Canada's largest newspaper) since 1948; Dec. 20 in Toronto of heart attack.

Marion Kerby, 79, stage actress in early 1900s, folk song collector & singer; Dec. 18 in Hollywood.

Godfrey Ludlow, 64, Australian-born concert violinist; Dec. 21 in New York of heart attack.

Dr. Paul Mantoux, 79, official interpreter at World War I Versailles Conf., co-founder & dir. Inst. of Higher Education Studies in Geneva 1927-52; death Dec. 13 in France reported Dec. 23.

Randolph G. Pack, 66, forest conservationist, Charles L. Pack Forestry Fndtn. pres.; Dec. 25, Darien, Conn.

John Patton, 73, gangster associate of Al Capone known as "Boy Mayor

of Burnhan," Chicago suburb notorious as gangster hangout; Dec. 23 in Earl Park, Ind.

Julius Petty, 42, N. Amer. clay target shooting champ 1954, all-around trap shooting champ 1950; Dec. 21 near Donnellson, Ia. in auto accident. [See Vol. X, p. 280F]

Ned Ransom Powley, 71, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. pres. 1935-50; Dec. 18 in San Francisco.

Alden Roach, 55, U.S. Steel's Columbia-Geneva Div. pres.; Dec. 20 near Tyrone, Pa. in company plane crash (pilot & co-pilot also killed).

Charles A. Rogers, 58, screen-writer (*Up in Mabel's Room*, *Getting Gertie's Garter*, Laurel & Hardy scripts); Dec. 20 near Hollywood in auto accident.

R. G. (Boss) Shannon, 79, Texas farmer who aided in 1933 kidnaping of oil exec. Charles F. Urschel for which he received life sentence but was paroled by FDR in 1944; Dec. 25 in Bridgeport, Tex.

Malcolm Sim, 75, Canadian chess expert who refereed intl. matches, *Toronto Telegram* chess ed. since 1922; Dec. 23 in Toronto.

Montagu Slater, 54, British screen writer, librettist for Benjamin Britten's opera *Peter Grimes*; death in London revealed Dec. 21.

E. N. Swiggum, 96, Fed. judge for Dakota territories before their statehood; Dec. 21 in Houston, Tex.

Lewis Madison Terman, 79, Stanford U. psychology prof. 1910-42 who perfected Stanford-Binet IQ tests, developer of Terman Group Tests, co-author of World War I Alpha Test; Dec. 21 in Palo Alto, Calif. of stroke.

Post Wheeler, 87, U.S. career diplomat 1906-34 (Min. to Albania 1934, Paraguay 1929-33), author; Dec. 23 in Neptune, N.J.

SPORTS

NATL. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Final Standings Dec. 23

Eastern Div.	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Pts.	OP
New York	8	3	1	.727	264	197
Chicago Cards	7	5	0	.583	240	182
Washington	6	6	0	.500	183	225
Cleveland	5	7	0	.417	167	177
Pittsburgh	5	7	0	.417	217	250
Philadelphia	3	8	1	.273	143	215
Western Div.	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Pts.	OP
Chicago Bears	9	2	1	.818	363	246
Detroit	9	3	0	.750	300	188
San Francisco	5	6	1	.455	233	284
Baltimore	5	7	0	.417	270	322
Green Bay	4	8	0	.333	264	342
Los Angeles	4	8	0	.333	291	307

Score Dec. 23: Baltimore 19, Washington 17. [See p. 423E-F2; also "Sports" section weekly beginning p. 328 for scores of all other NFL games]

Aluminum Bowl football game in Little Rock, Ark. Dec. 22: Montana St. Coll. 0, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 0. [See p. 408B-C2]

Babe McCoy of Los Angeles had his Calif. boxing promoter's license revoked for life by the State Athletic Comm. in Sacramento Dec. 24 for fixing fights, secretly managing boxers & associating with known criminals. [See p. 116B2] . . . Art Aragon, welterweight title contender, & Dick Goldstein were suspended as boxers by the Texas State Athletic Comm. after Goldstein disclosed that Aragon had offered him \$500 to lose a scheduled Dec. 18 bout between them in San Antonio. . . . Mickey Mantle, N.Y. Yankee centerfielder, was named "male athlete of the year" in a poll of sportswriters

& sportscasters reported by the AP Dec. 22. [See p. 400F2] . . . Contracts for 1957 announced by the Yankees Dec. 20 gave catcher Yogi Berra an estimated \$58,000-\$60,000, pitcher Whitey Ford an estimated \$35,000. [See pp. 423E3, 343E3, 327F-G3] . . . Mrs. Dorothy C. Rigney received controlling stock in the AL Chicago White Sox under the will of her mother, Mrs. Grace Reidy Comiskey, it was disclosed Dec. 21 in Chicago. [See p. 415B1] . . . Art Gore, 49, an NL umpire for 10 yrs., was released Dec. 20 by NL Pres. Warren C. Giles. . . . Chalmer E. (Woody) Woodard, 39, ex-SMU coach, was named U. of Wichita football coach Dec. 20 to succeed Pete Tillman, who resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 883 persons were killed accidentally in the U.S. over the Christmas weekend (6 p.m. Dec. 21—midnight Dec. 25), the AP reported Dec. 26. 705 were killed in traffic fatalities. Both fatality totals were the highest in U.S. history for a holiday period. [See Vol. XV, p. 428D2] . . . At least 35 persons died in a flash flood Dec. 21 in Passaquatro, 200 mi. from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. . . . 21 persons aboard an Italian Airline twin-engine DC-3 enroute from Rome to Genoa died Dec. 21 when it crashed into Mt. Ginor, 150 mi. n.e. of Genoa. . . . 10 migrant farm workers were killed when their truck collided with another Dec. 13 near Vitoria de Santo Antao, n.e. Brazil. . . . A warehouse explosion & fire at the Yellow Transit Co. in Dallas, Tex. Dec. 25 caused an estimated \$2 million damage. 25 merchandise-filled trailer trucks were destroyed.

Crime. Scotland Yard police arrested Dr. James Bodkin Adams, 57, a physician, in Eastbourne, Eng. Dec. 19 and charged him with the murder of Mrs. Edith Alice Morrell in 1950. Her death while under Adams' care had been attributed to stroke and her remains cremated. Adams was charged in November with forgery, larceny, & violations of the cremation act, after examination of the wills of many of Adams' deceased patients. . . . David Ribler, 52, convicted forger, was freed by Fed. Judge David N. Edelstein in New York Dec. 21 after FBI & Treasury agents discovered that Ribler was convicted due to being mistaken for Charles Rizzo, who admitted to the crime. Ribler had been paroled in November after serving 4 years of a 5-10 yr. prison sentence. Nassau County (N. Y.) Dist. Atty. Frank A. Gullota contended Dec. 24 that Ribler had been rightfully convicted and that Ribler & Rizzo, capitalizing on their similar appearances, had worked as a team. . . . Emanuel Lester, 32, was sentenced to 2½-5 yrs. in state prison Dec. 20 in New York for attempting to extort \$535,000 from the late Sere Rubinstein in 1954. [See p. 424C2] . . . Leslie Edward McClure, 52, Miami, Fla. children's home operator, suffering from cancer and in debt, shot & killed his wife, Ruth, 41, & their 2 infant children Dec. 25 "as the only way out."

McClure's alleged suicide attempt was foiled by police who were alerted after he made several phone calls. . . . Miami U. (Oxford, O.) freshman Gordon Pape, 19, shot & killed Susan Elaine Aue, 17, & her father, Lester, 54, and seriously wounded her mother Helen, 50, before shooting himself Dec. 21 in Cincinnati. Miss Aue reportedly had refused to "go steady" with Pape. . . . James Leroy Neal was accidentally killed Dec. 24 near El Reno, Okla. by a discharge from his own gun when his stolen car crashed into a ditch. Neal had raped Mrs. George Clark, 23, and shot & killed farmer Scott Smith, 37, Dec. 23, then shot & killed cattle-tenders Francis Elmenhorst, 29, & Glenn Barensten, 37, Dec. 24 during a drunken rampage. . . . Connie Quagliarello, Anna Tremper, Almeda Myrick & Henry Keller, employees of the Brooklyn pharmaceutical firm Chas. Pfizer & Co., were arrested Dec. 22 & charged in Brooklyn with the theft of \$75,000 worth of antibiotics during the past few months. Seymour Tucker, Nathan Kaufman, & Solmie Strauber were arrested in the same case & charged with receiving stolen goods for resale. [See p. 148D2] . . . Dolcin Corp. of N. Y. was found guilty of criminal contempt by the U.S. Court of Appeals Dec. 18 in Washington for continuing to advertise that its product gave relief from arthritis after the FTC had judged this claim false in 1949. Dolcin execs. Victor van der Linde, George Shimmerlik & Albert T. Wantz also were found guilty. . . . U.S. drug addicts have been paying \$2.75 billion a year to a world crime syndicate for heroin originating mainly in Red China, Robert A. Neeb Jr., chrmn. of the Southern Calif. Com. on Crime Prevention, disclosed to a Senate Judiciary Subcom. on juvenile delinquency Dec. 17 in Washington.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, for the 10th time in 11 years, led the list of women most admired in the U.S., the Gallup Poll reported Dec. 25. Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce ranked 2d, Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower 3d. [See p. 367G3] . . . William Woodward Jr.'s net estate was valued at \$10,186,299, it was revealed Dec. 19 in New York. Woodward, who was killed by his wife, Ann, Oct. 30, 1955 when she mistook him for a burglar, left her \$2,500 & income from ⅓ of his estate. His 2 sons were to receive similar amounts plus additional 10% shares when they reached ages 25 & 35. [See Vol. XV, p. 396E3] . . . Female gorilla's birth, first in captivity, was announced by the Columbus (O.) Zoo Dec. 22. . . . Ellenville Natl. Bank opened in Ellenville, N.Y. Dec. 21 to replace the defunct Home Natl. Bank, whose assets & liabilities were assumed by the new bank. [See p. 408C3] . . . Aviation safety record for domestic commercial airlines was set in 1956 with an estimated 0.62 fatalities per 100 million passenger miles, compared with 0.76 in 1955, the CAA reported Dec. 23. Non-scheduled airlines had recorded no fatalities since Nov. 17, 1955. . . . Japanese Crown Prince Akihito was 23 Dec. 23.